

proceeding which required to be followed by an act of indemnity."

Lord Torrington's motion for papers was agreed to.

THE COLONIAL DEBATE.

(From the *Atlas*, April 12.)

The greatest political fact is that a legislative assembly has consented to vote abstract propositions. And there is no dearth of public affairs in which it has been more sought to introduce abstract propositions, than into colonial policy. The pope once decreed that all undiscovered realms and continents were his. The Spanish monarchs, under his Holiness' sanction, afterwards held the whole American continent, with its adjacent seas, to appertain to the crown of Spain. In the beginning of George III's reign, the English Tories claimed the right of making colonies elsewhere. This abstract right the Whigs denied. And the arguments that ensued kindled the flame of resistance and of war in America, and literally deprived England of its most valuable colony. It was the eloquence of the English opposition, and the discussion of an abstract question, that gave rise to the civil war. While Spain has gone on from that to this, avoiding all discussion, but levying from one to two million sterling revenue from its colony of Cuba.

Sir William Molesworth is making the same old mistake, in persisting to discuss an abstract proposition. This means, that every colony should pay its own expenses. There is nothing more politic or more just, as a general rule. And there is no government that ought not to seek to confine themselves to it. But it is ungracious and impudent to do so in the face of the mutual feelings of colonists and of mother country. ought to be those of deference and of friend on one hand, kindred and affection on the other. There is loyalty in the colonists, and a traditional respect for the land of their race. But all this is to be swept away if the mother country's coming forward to dislodge the feelings of a parent altogether, and substituting the relations of a country-house. Debtors and creditors accounts are to form henceforth the only official correspondence.

The colonists that used to look to the British soldier with respect, will now be told that a controversy is going on as to who should pay him. The colonists who used to consider themselves part and parcel of England, are now not only roughly handled by the Government's arbitrary powers, but offended by the British members of Parliament's offensive repudiation. Nothing so contributed to the discontent of the colonies as the speeches of Burke. The speeches of Molesworth and Cobden are quite as influential in making the colonists of the present day cease to consider themselves as Englishmen.

There is not merely the question of expense, but that of control. Now, the abandonment of colonies to self-government is almost inviting their abandonment to a republican, or something like a popular form of government, or to one in which the power of external control, a state of society which exists quite as much in imperial Brazil as in republican North America. But there is a certain period in a nation's development where the existence of a strong sovereign power is most necessary. It is that when the labouring class require emancipation—when slaves are to be rendered freemen—and when serfs are to be raised into independent proprietors, or of the propertied classes, or of caste, or of religious intolerance is to be put an end to. Then the influence of the Crown is most potent, most indispensable. And without it, we see caste perpetuating its tyranny over caste, and an aristocracy, perhaps of colour, settling down into permanent monopoly. As Mr. Stanley pertinently asked, had Jamaica for the last fifty years enjoyed complete self-government, how would it have been treated? But for the sake of the power of the master, could our West India Islands would still be like the Carolinas, with men and women worked and treated as cattle?

But there are other purposes for which we have control over distant colonies, and which are indispensable to a country's freedom and development. There is free-trade. Free-trade is a principle, that infant communities are very apt to ignore. Peoples with no art, and things very little developed, need great assistance to find that those are to be thrown open to them; and I believe the foreigners who come here will receive every attention and consideration that this great nation is capable of bestowing; and when it shall have all been done, I am quite sure there will be no man in England who will regret his having taken place, as their will be no foreigner who shall come here that will not carry away kinder feelings than when he came.

His Lordship then, "The House of Commons, and Lord Palmerston," to whom, he observed, the country was most deeply indebted for services, not only in the Senate, but, he might say, throughout the world. (Cheers.)

Lord Palmerston said. It is indeed natural on an occasion when you have assembled at your hon. brother's board, as many of the most distinguished men of the country, distinguished by services of every kind, both civil and military you who are at the head of this great metropolis of the world—you who at this moment represent to us the commercial prince of England—must feel the value of that legislation of which the House of Commons has been the instrument. In vain would the State be possessed of inexhaustible resources of wealth, if the intelligence of the skill, and of the capital of its merchants, if its laws did not give freedom at home, and security for the enjoyment of the fruits of industry. It is the dispensation of Providence that mankind should be divided into rich and poor—that the rich should be comparatively few, and that the poor should be comparatively many; but, though no human legislation can do away with poverty—it is in the power of our lawgivers so to legislate that the poor shall be protected from oppression by the rich, and that the rich shall be defended against violence from the poor. (Cheers.) That duty the Government of England has ample and successfully performed, and hence it is that while we have seen all the nations of Europe convulsed with disorder—while we have seen industry suspended, commerce paralysed, institutions overthrown, and overthrown while the poor saw fit that ought to be tried only by the trampling of the iron heel of armed legions—while we have seen them bathed with the blood of kindred though conflicting armies—the people of this country have exhibited an example of tranquillity, of order, and of obedience to the law, which, so long as the history of these times shall endure, will command the admiration of mankind.

The toast of "The Members of the City," "The Magistrates of the City," "The Recorder," and "The Sheriff," followed. The company then broke up.

SCENES FROM THE LIFE OF AN (EX) UNPROTECTED FEMALE.

Mrs. JONES (late Miss MARIA STRUGGLES) receives a *Census* paper, and has difficulties in respect of it.

Time—Saturday, March 29.

Mr. JONES is away from home on business.

Miss MARIA STRUGGLES is a scene of the horrors of papal Aggression and the approaching Extinction of all Nations, a Mighty Household, and a Cook of violent temper.

SCENE—The Front Parlour, Great Coram Street. The EX-UNPROTECTED discovered her military meal. It is raining.

Ex-U. protected Female (in a damp and dreary frame of mind, with a heavy heart, and hopeless) is out in it. He never will put his feet in hot water, on his journeys. He says it does him more good to put the hot water into his mouth, instead, with a little brandy and sugar. Uh! I'm sure he's getting fond of spirits. (Reverts by a well-known law in the association of ideas, from Mr. Jones's "hot with," to the "cold without.") Oh, dear, how it's raining to beat it. They say the weather is quite full of water—there's a knock. I am, and very glad I am of it. With their Cardinal Wisemans and Garavitis—a parcel of foreigners! And, morey only knows what revolutions they mayn't have, when they all come over here, and club and things. I'm sure it's dreadfully bad. (A smart knock is heard; a cross between the rat-tat of the pommard, and the rat-a-tat of a scalding.) Oh, what's that? There's a knock at home all summer; and if he loses his situation I'm not a-going to be left alone with the foreigners and the people—and so I'll tell him. (A colloquy is heard in the passage.) There's that Mary a-gossipping as usual. The baker, I suppose; or the green-grocer's young man from round the corner, about the firework. (A knock.) Well, and I'm afraid it's a noiseous. Jones must stay at home all summer; and if he loses his situation I'm not a-going to be left alone with the foreigners and the people—and so I'll tell him. (A colloquy is heard in the passage.) There's that Mary a-gossipping as usual. Well M', and if I was, I he a poor servant may go and get married.

Ex-U. protected Female (with a horrid light breaking in on her). Goodness gracious! oh dear! That soldier—I do believe, Mrs. Briggs. (Mary endeavours to keep her up, under Mrs. Jones's eye.) But how do I know what's true, and what isn't? And how ever is one to fill it up, if one don't even know one's own servants' names and conditions? And no Head of the Family at home—and obliged to put oneself down as a wife, without

any similar position, the same spirit will be evoked; and that, knowing the benefits we enjoy under this free government, we shall be ready to defend those benefits, and to transmit the institutions we prize to our posterity. We are about to have in this country large numbers of foreigners assembled to see what, I trust, may prove one of the most interesting sights that the world ever beheld. It has been rumoured, and your respected Recorder has taught would be seen by some of those who will come to visit this country to do with our interests. We are to have the Spanish monarchs, under his Holiness' sanction, afterwards held the whole American continent, with its adjacent seas, to appear to the crown of Spain. In the beginning of George III's reign, the English Tories claimed the right of making colonies elsewhere. This abstract right the Whigs denied. And the arguments that ensued kindled the flame of resistance and of war in America, and literally deprived England of its most valuable colony. It was the eloquence of the English opposition, and the discussion of an abstract question, that gave rise to the civil war. While Spain has gone on from that to this, avoiding all discussion, but levying from one to two million sterling revenue from its colony of Cuba.

Mary (much impressed by her mistress's exhortations). Please M', I said we didn't want any; and was ordered never to talk in papers at the door—

Ex-U. protected Female (horified). Papers! Oh!—I suppose they're some horrid Popish

Mary. Partly not when to be called for.

Ex-U. protected Female (in bitter apprehension). Then he's coming back again is he! But I don't take 'em in!

Mary. Please M', I suppose it was the law, and I must, or we'll all be had up before the justices. There's the paper, M'.

Ex-U. protected Female (trembling). It's a vague impression that Cardinal Wiseman has triumphed, and that the Pope's guard are distributing instruments of superstition and confessions of faith). Good gracious! (Reads superimposed). "Census of the Population" (much relieved). Oh, you stupid girl!—what's it? the Census?

Mary (doggedly re-inserting the "m"). Yes, I said it was the re-inserter.

Ex-U. protected Female. Don't be saucy, Mary; I beg you won't. It's the Census I tell you; that is—(rather puzzled for a definition)—it intended—(catching at the Registrar-General's information)—to show the number of apostates, and the priests apostolic, who are under the protection of the Propaganda, &c.

One archbishop has 699 suffragans, bishops, viz. 407 in Europe, 202 in the colonies of Africa, in the French colonies, and various Spanish and Portuguese islands. Besides these there are 78 others immediately subordinate to the Holy See, viz. 65 in Italy, 4 in Germany, 2 in Switzerland, 2 in Spain, (those of Leon and Oviedo), 1 in Valencia, (those of Leon and Oviedo), and Bulgaria (The vicars apostolic, and the priests apostolic, who are under the protection of the Propaganda, are 47, of whom 38 are countries not professing Christianity. In America there are 19 archbishops, 11 bishops, and 9 vicars apostolic. There are 23 patriarchs, of whom only 2 are in Europe, those of Lisbon and Venice. The total number of bishops is 1,000. To the archbishops, their bishops, & patriarchs, their number is 461, so what's it? the Census?

Mary (triumphantly)—and a very good thing, too.

Mary (saucily). I don't see what business anybody's got with other people's age and family.

Ex-U. protected Female (turning over the document in some bewilderment with the General Instructions, Examples, and Directions). How dare you talk so you impudent thing! It's the Government.

Mary (with redoubled sauciness). If it was the Queen, M', I don't think she's any business to ask all them questions, M'.

Ex-U. protected Female. Oh, Mary—how dare you? Take away the things do this minute!

Mary. Yes M'. (Takes away the things and exits.)

Ex-U. protected Female (settling herself down seriously to grapple with the Census Paper). Now, then, let me see. I'm glad Jones will have to fill it in, as it seems rather difficult from all these instructions. Eh! (Reads). "This paper is to be filled in on Monday, March 29th, 1851, in which the consumption of spirituous liquors, and the number of persons employed, and trades; their distribution over the country, in villages, towns, and cities; their increase and progress in the last ten years." (Taking breath). Yes, that's what it is. Mary (triumphantly)—and a very good thing, too.

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out; Henry Steadman, for assaulting a policeman in the execution of his duty, was fined 20s. and costs; Elizabeth Cane, for allowing a goat, her property, to stray in the streets, was fined 5s.; Thomas Madden, for being the owner of a dog which rushed at and attacked one Thomas Baker, was fined 20s. and costs; David Taylor, for being the keeper of a dog which attacked one Patrick Hickey, was fined 20s. with 2s. 6d. damages for torn clothes, with 5s. costs; William Tucker, for obstructing the footway of George-street, with casks, was fined 5s. and costs; and Thomas Goodfellow, for riding on his dray, was fined 10s. with 5s. costs.

Brown are the colonists indebted for the initiation of practical measures in the best quarters in the mother-country, for assisting them in the development of this promising branch of industrial enterprise. Their Liverpool correspondent, Mr. John Brown, has apprised them of the result of the examination, by the Liverpool brokers, of samples of Moreton Bay grown cotton, sent to England by them in November last; and which has been valued as fine Orleans at 9d. per lb. Mr. Brown also placed himself in communication with the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures; a body which takes great interest in the growth of cotton, and which, indeed, was avowedly formed with the view of calling the attention thereto of those countries the climate and soil of which are suitable to its cultivation. Acting upon the suggestions thrown out by the intelligent secretary, Mr. Thomas Boothman, Mr. Brown has ordered two cotton gins to be prepared for transmission to Messrs. Mort and Brown; the one, "the Edinburgh Roller," greatly recommended for the quality it produces; the other, the "Indian Cottage," celebrated for the quantity of the work it gets through, although admitted to be deficient in respect to the quality of the staple, which it is stated to deteriorate. The latter has been included in the selection of machines, on the ground that from the high rates of wages in this colony wool-growers may be induced to use it; its results, as regard quantity, being seven or eight times greater than those of the roller. The communications between Mr. John Brown and Mr. F. Boothman, copies of which have been transmitted to Messrs. Mort and Brown, are only the commencement of arrangements which promise to

mencement of arrangements which promise to be productive of valuable results to our north-eastern districts; and we refer with much pleasure to the earnestness with which our friends at a distance discuss the prospects of a new element in the colony's list of exports. Regretting the difficulty of procuring any published work of authority on the cultivation of cotton, Mr. Boothman observes, that there is, after all, no great secret to reveal. "The main points are to give sufficient room to the plants to admit the free circulation of air to keep them well hoed up and perfectly clear from weeds—and to take care that the pods should not remain longer on the plants than is sufficient to permit the full opening or development of them. For this purpose the plants should be very frequently examined—daily, if necessary—and such pods only be gathered as are at full maturity, leaving those that are not ripe for future picking. If the pods be suffered too remain too long upon the plant, the cotton will become yellow in tint, or stained, and is not so acceptable to the spinner; and if gathered too soon, the staple will be short and crude. When the pods have been collected,

and is not so acceptable to the spinner; and if gathered too soon, the staple will be short and crude. When the pods have been collected, they should if possible be preserved under cover, so as not to be exposed to dews or damp, nor should they be heaped together in such quantities as to run the least risk of becoming tinted. The time for submitting the seed cotton to the gin, is when the seeds shall have become hard, which I believe does not require much time. This is a description of cotton growing given to me in person by a man who has superintended a cotton plantation in the United States for many years; all else must depend on the nature of the soil. I apprehend that at Moreton Bay a greater consequence will hang on the operation of ginning than upon the culture of the plant. The best grown cotton may be almost ruined in the process, and yet, I fear, that from the want of population there, that system will be almost forced upon them, which, I am sure is very injurious to the staple, I mean the saw gin. This instrument is most destructive to the fibre, cutting the staple and deteriorating the quality; but it gets through a great deal of work. A machine has been prepared in Edinburgh on the principle of the roller gin, which preserves the fibre very much better, but it performs at the same time very much the less work, and therefore enhances the cost of produce to the cultivator. I would not undertake to say which of these machines should be selected for your friends. I have no hesitation, however, in giving a decided opinion that cotton passed through the roller gin will be worth in this market at least one penny, if not two-pence or three-pence per lb. more than that cleaned by the saw."

REVISION COURT.—Yesterday, the Police Magistrate and Mr. Councillor Flood held an adjourned Court, at the Sydney Police Office, for the purpose of completing the revision of the electoral lists for that part of the County of Cumberland which is within the police district of Sydney. Of 70 new claims, 42 were substantiated and allowed; a few claimants failed to prove their qualifications, and the rest, neglecting to appear, were struck out of the list; and, at three o'clock the Court was declared to be closed. A number of the new claims consisted of cases where the names of the electors had been erroneously placed on the lists of the *Sydney Hamlets*, instead of those for the county. Mr. James Martin defended the claims of those who were in the interest of Mr. Fitzgerald. Mr. Surveyor Wells complained of the loose and unscientific manner in which the descriptions of the Hamlets had been drawn up by the Legislative Council. The division of the Hamlets from the County of Cumberland had been so clumsily defined, that seven or eight parishes had been entirely omitted, and between forty and fifty freeholders disfranchised in consequence. With reference to the question of the time whence the occupancy of those who claimed under dwelling-house qualifications was to be dated, and which question had been taken by Mr. James Martin, on the part of Sir Samuel Osborne Gibbs into the Supreme Court, by moving for a mandamus calling upon Alderman Thurlow to show cause why he should not be directed to place the name of Sir Samuel on the electoral list of Gipps Ward; the following is the judgment of His Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson:—“I have considered this case, and I am of opinion that Sir S. Osborne Gibbs has acquired no title (by reason of his occupation of the house he resides in, from the 1st of January, 1850, to the 12th August, in the same year,) to have his name inserted on the Electoral List, or Roll for this year. I think the six calendar months mentioned in the

in the six calendar months mentioned in the Imperial Statute, must in each year expire before or on the 25th June; and that if a claimant is not then entitled, he cannot gain the right to vote by the completion of the six months between that day and the time when the Alderman and Assessors hold their Court, under the 17th section of the Colonial Act. By the 11th section of the Colonial Act, the collectors between the 1st and 25th days of June are to make out a list of all persons entitled to vote. They obviously cannot, between those dates, put down any person as entitled, merely because he may *in respect* become entitled, as the section gives them no power to insert names upon such a contingency. Here the collector was quite correct in not inserting Sir Osborne's name in the Electoral List. By section 23 of the Local Act, when each Electoral List has been revised and signed, it is to be delivered to the Town Clerk, and shall be copied with the others into books, which shall constitute the Electoral Roll. Now as this Electoral Roll is the Record of the Electoral Lists when *revised* and signed according to the 17th section, it appears that the Court of the Alderman and Assessors is a Court not for the primary insertion of the names of voters, but for the revision of the proceedings of the collectors. By the 17th section, it is expressly called 'a Court for the revision of the Electoral Lists'—its duty is merely to see if the collector properly did his duty between the 1st and 25th of June, and if it appears to him that he did not, then it is to make

TO BOOKSELLERS.
The undersigned has just received, direct from the proprietor, the first of a series of large importations of the most interesting and widely circulated periodicals, and is open to treat with the trade the sale of the same.

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The INSTRUCTOR is "a book intended to be used by intelligent persons of all times of life and youthful associations in it being such as modest readers love to call to mind, and the taste such as all would gladly meet with in decline. It has no politics in it—no vices—nothing to offend the most delicate." It is intended for all lovers of books, and intended for the boy or girl who would get with a book into a corner for the sake of who, on entering life, finds his advantage in having become acquainted with books from man in the thick of life, to whose spare moments books are refreshments—and for persons in the decline of life, who reflect on what they have experienced. It is a book intended to be used in old parlour windows, in studies, in gages, in cabins aboard ships, in country houses, in summer houses, in houses that have wit enough to like it, are not the mere victims of a table covered with books for show. The most innocent boy in the most cautious of his seniors might alike be led to look over the other's shoulder, and him in his corner perusing it."

The INSTRUCTOR claims to be a fitting companion for all these persons, in all these places, all these times, and during their varied lives. How has this been accomplished? by leading guiding light have so many things apparently at variance been brought into union and harmony? Solely by steady devotion to a great principle which has been little heeded—the want of which has, in been the bane, the radical fault of much our literature, more particularly of our religious literature. We refer to the union of Science, Literature, and Religion, to bring at all times in a Christian spirit, while, on all proper occasions, paying a warm regard and becoming reverence for the great leading principles of Christianity, doing so without descending to sectarian bias, or narrowing the thoughts to bind them into a party spirit; in short, to unite Christian universalism in the highest, best, and most catholic sense of the term. On this strong (and till its appearance unknown) ground that the INSTRUCTOR claims its seat. It was the first miscellany which ventured to celebrate in its pages the nuptials of Science, Literature, and Religion. It disowning the cold, stern neutrality which other magazines have preserved towards these, and instead of looking askance with a sneaking subdien sneer, has laid down the rich stores of Science, Art, and Letters, at the foot of Calvary. While a pious, it is an intellectual education; and while sympathising with every phase of man's better nature, it seeks especially to cultivate that great relation which exists to the Supreme Being and the life to come. And because it has done this, it has not subsequently become a dullbook. This is a old—now a very common—but a very pleasant idea, about the mingling of religion with our every-day reading, which shall be carried out when books like the INSTRUCTOR increase in number and power. Before it could be a fitting companion for the persons, times, and places we have enumerated, it must necessarily be a varied and interesting, while it is an instructive book. It is so. Readers of every taste, every ripeness of culture, and every stage of intellectual advancement, will find something in it adapted for them there is "meat for babes" as well as "strong meat for men of full age." It is a work very carefully edited. Nothing offensive or trashy has been admitted to appear in its pages. Every one who takes it up may say with confidence, "Here I am safe: I shall find nothing here to undermine my morals, shake my faith, or corrupt my taste." And to effect this, there has not been lacking aid of the right kind. It is a publication written in great part by many of the leading men of the age; by those who throughout the kingdom of acquired, by their purity, elegance, and acuteness, most influence and control over the rising minds of the community, and feel most sympathy with their advancement. The motto of the INSTRUCTOR is, like that of Longfellow's hero,

"EXCELSIOR."

To an index to the kind of matter furnished by the INSTRUCTOR, the following are a few of many subjects which are taken up during the year:

The Tale department, arrangements have been made with several authors of eminence to supply stories of greater length than have yet appeared in the INSTRUCTOR; and in order to afford scope for the proper development of these, when found necessary, a portion will be given weekly till completed. In carrying out this, it is by no means intended to encroach on the literary and more useful portion of the INSTRUCTOR, neither is it intended to withdraw the complete stories which are now given weekly. In the Tales, instruction will always be found blended with amusement, and in consequence of the greater space which will be devoted to those of an interesting description, the writers will be left more at freedom to develop both character and plot, among many others now in preparation, of which it would exceed our limits here to enumerate, it may be enough to state, that with the first number of the next volume will be commenced a tale of deep interest, entitled—SKETCHES FROM LIFE:—The Three Sisters; or, Past, Present, and Future: Part I. The Past. Chap. 1, Love and Love à la mode; 2, The Smugglers; 3, The Pursuit; 4, An Unexpected Rencontre; 5, The Gipsy; 6, The Haunted House; 7, A Surprise; 8, The Signal; 9, A Diary.—Part II. The Present. Chap. 1, Love; 2, Society; 3, Remonstrance; 4, Behind the Scenes; 5, Publishers; 6, The Vision; 7, A Peep into the Future; 8, Love; 9, A Distinguished Foreigner; 10, Stratagem; 11, A Disclosure; 12, A Fatal Exit.—Part III. The Future. Chap. 1, First Glimpses of Life; 2, A Modern Fessor; 3, A Sea Nymph; 4, A Declaration; 5, A Rencontre; 6, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot;" 7, An Abrupt Conclusion.

Death of Marion; or, Trials in Humble Life.

Sketches of City Life.

Adventures of the Ebonv. Bureau.

Adventures of the Caliph.

John Quincy will contribute a series of articles on the Study and Philosophy of History, and other articles, literary, philosophical, and scientific.

Samuel Brown—Fruit-pieces of science—Hereditaries—Second, A General

SI R.—We, the undersigned duly qualified electors for the counties of Cook and Westmoreland, request that you will become a candidate for the representation of this constituency in the ensuing Legislative Council.

Your past services and strenuous exertions for the well-being of these counties, and your zeal in promoting the prosperity of the colony at large, together with your close and untiring attention to your Legislative duties during the existence of the late Council, we consider entitle you to our earnest support.

Should you consent to comply with this requisition, we pledge ourselves to use every exertion to secure your return.

John Hoskisson John Mayo
John M'Quade Robert Barrett
Christopher Vickery William Freeman
Joshua Vickery Charles Conlan
John Single, J.P. William John
Cuthbert Dowling James Roberts
Joseph Douglass John Turner
John Dunstan Edward Mitchell
Henry Buttsworth Robert Pitt
John Ridge Thomas Case
R. Fitzgerald, J.P. John Rule
Michael M'Quade Edward Hinder
William M'Quade Tristram Dunstan
William Price Rich. W. Cobcroft
William Prestnell John Cobcroft
William Brown James Giehan
Alfred Jones John Richardson
John Ezzy James Farlow
Rich. Skuthorpe, sen. Thomas Stubbs
Robert Farlow Paul Bushell
Joseph Hebbert John Robinson
William J. Phillips Mathew Butterworth
Michael Power Edward Cross
John Brown Christopher Cross
John Grahame Richard Child.
John Yeomans

To John Hoskisson, Esquire, and the other gentlemen signing the requisition.

Gentlemen At your instance I again declare myself a candidate for the representation of Cook and Westmoreland, and I thank you for the honour which you have conferred upon me by the above invitation.

It assures me, that in the exercise of the high trust which you confided to me, I acted in accordance with your wishes, and that in your opinion I have proved myself not to be unworthy of the distinction to which your suffrages raised me.

When I first sought the honour of a seat in Council, it was my desire honestly, zealously, and fearlessly to promote the public interests. Beyond, I trust, a laudable ambition for honorable distinction, I was influenced by no other motive—I had no other object to accomplish, and I feel that the continuance of your support is my most appropriate reward.

To have retained the good opinion of those who assisted to return me, would, in itself, have been sufficient, but among you who have now addressed me, I find the names of several of the most active of my former opponents.

I am entitled to feel some pride at having thus justified the favour of the one, and obtained the good opinion of the other.

For one who took the prominent part which I did, in the late Legislature, it can scarcely be necessary to go into a detailed expression of political views. There is no leading topic on which you do not already know my opinions. The question of transportation is disposed of, and it can suit no other than mischievous and electioneering purposes to revive. A recurrence to it, as far as regards these colonies, is simply impossible.

If you again send me into the Council, I shall continue steadily to pursue that independent course which I have hitherto followed; and contribute to the utmost of my ability, to advance the moral and material welfare, not only of my own, but of every other constituency in the country.

Above all, I shall never be unmindful that I am the Representative of a great grain-growing population, and, I shall at all times, struggle to promote the growth of that noble agricultural interest, which is the true basis of public wealth, and the main stay of national prosperity.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obliged and humble servant,

JAMES MARTIN.

Chippendale, 16th August. 3327

FINE FLOUR.—Ten tons fine flour on sale at the stores of

JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.

ON SALE by the undersigned—
Martell's brandy
Cases Geneva
Port wine
Bass ale
Ditto porter } Casks, 3 dozen
Whybrow's pint pickles
Half-pints
Pints } Salad oil
Quarts
Assorted sauces
Woolpacks, 91 lbs.
Blue twill shirts
Pilot coats

BENJAMIN AND MOSES,
367, Castle-reagh-street North.

NOW LANDING, from Hobart Town, a very superior sample of Hobart Town potatoes, in first-rate condition. Also, A few tons of ditto for seed, and A few bags, of 56lbs. each, packed for the diggings, warranted, at the market price.

On sale at the stores of

WM. BRADY,
596, Lower George-street.

August 14. 3328

TENTS FOR THE GOLD FIELD.
FOR SALE, by private contract, very superior CANVAS TENTS, of the following sizes:—

7½ x 7½
14 x 12
18 x 12½

with poles, pegs, and runners complete, at considerably reduced prices.

EDWARD SALAMON,
Auctioneer and Agent.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

LAVERS AND CO.'S CORDIALS
AND LIQUEURS, STRASB.

Noysau	Ginger wine
Norfolk punch	Aniseed
Cherry brandy	Elder wine
Gin bitters	Peppermint cordial
Rich rum shrub	Clove ditto
	Lemon syrup

may be obtained of the undersigned, or of any Wine and Spirit Merchant.

J. V. LAVERS AND CO.
Sydney, August 15. 3329

PARTIES proceeding to the GOLD

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been as follows—1 at 40s, 1 at 27, 2 at 36, 2 at 34, 2 at 15s, 1 at 34, 2 at 34, 2 at 10s, 2 at 13s, and 1 at 15s.

The demand for useful horses is still considerable;

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TALLIFEROUS QUARTZ AND ITS COMMERCIAL VALUE.

The Editors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, in a column of their paper, dated 9th August, you mentioned the results of an examination by yourself of 2 oz. of gold from the Talliferous quartz deposit in the State of Tasmania. In a letter, signed "Aurum Cupiens," you say:—
"The calculation in your paragraph makes the value of quartz, at the rate of £520 per ton. Your correspondent says it makes the value £724 per ton. "He appears to fit it for the purpose of pointing out that you appear to have under-rated the value of quartz."
I cannot resist referring to this statement.

At home
in a bullock
team.

Long
Now

Mr. Thomas Delaney, formerly of county of Mayo, Ireland, and late

Section

CROWN LANDS BEYOND THE SET-TLED DISTRICTS.

(From a Supplement to the Government Gazette.)

TENDER FOR RUNS.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Sydney, 12th August, 1851.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that it has been deemed advisable to substitute the amended forms, (hereunto annexed), of tenders for new runs, and for forfeited and vacated runs respectively, for the forms hitherto used in tendering for Crown lands beyond the settled districts; and that from and after the 1st October next, no tenders will be entertained unless made in the form now notified.

2. It will be perceived that in the new forms of tender, an alteration has been made in the mode of computing the premium, which is henceforth to be a fixed sum payable, in addition to the rent, yearly during the term of the lease, instead of being computed, heretofore, upon each thousand sheep or their equivalent, the rate of which is estimated as capable of carrying.

3. An alteration is also effected to the 3rd and 4th paragraphs of the forms, wherein the party tendering binds himself, in the event of his tender being accepted, to pay the amount of the first year's rent within sixty days from the notification of acceptance, under a penalty of twenty pounds sterling, and the forfeiture of any interest acquired by virtue of his tender.

TENDER FOR A LEASE OF A NEW RUN OF CROWN LANDS.

INTERMEDIATE OR UNSETTLED DISTRICTS.

In accordance with the provisions contained in Her Majesty's Order in Council, published in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*, of the 7th October, 1847, and of the Regulations of the Local Government, published in pursuance thereof:

of + do hereby propose to take a lease for : years, of the crown lands known as in the district of ; which lands are particularly described in the schedule annexed to this tender.

2. And in consideration of such lease, I willing and hereby offer to pay in advance the minimum rent, below which it is provided by the said Order in Council that no run shall be let, namely, ten pounds per annum, with two pounds ten shillings per annum added thereto for every thousand sheep or their equivalent, which the run shall, under the provisions of the said Order in Council, be estimated as capable of carrying; and also in consideration of such, and by way of premium for the same, I do offer to pay yearly in advance the further sum of in addition to the amount of the said minimum rent.

3. And I do agree that in the event of this tender being accepted, by His Excellency the Governor-General, and of such acceptance being notified in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*, I will within six days after such notification pay into the hands of the Colonial Treasurer, at Sydney, as and for the first year's rent of the said run, notwithstanding that the lease of the said run may not have been executed, the sum of being the amount, according to the computation of the grazing capabilities of the run, of which the sum of have above offered to make, viz.:

Minimum yearly rent below which no run can be let £10 0 0

Further payment at the rate of £2 10s. per thousand for the number of stock above four thousand sheep or their equivalent which the run applied for is estimated by me to be capable of carrying.

Additional yearly payment offered by way of premium £

Total £

Such payment nevertheless to be without prejudice to the subsequent adjustment of the rent according to the second and third sections of the second chapter of the above-mentioned Order in Council.

And in consideration of this Tender being accepted, and in the event of such payment not being made, within the before-mentioned period of sixty days; I further agree to forfeit to her Majesty the sum of twenty pounds by way of liquidated damages, and to forfeit any right acquired by virtue of this tender, and such acceptance thereof as aforesaid.

Given under day

of A.D. 185 .

To the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, Sydney.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING TENDER.

4. And in consideration of this tender being accepted, and in the event of such payment not being made within the before-mentioned period of sixty days; I further agree to forfeit to her Majesty the sum of twenty pounds by way of liquidated damages, and to forfeit any right acquired by virtue of this tender, and such acceptance thereof as aforesaid.

Given under day

of A.D. 185 .

To the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, Sydney.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING TENDER.

Commissioneer District and parish	Name of Run	Estimated number of cattle	Estimated number of sheep	Description of the lands to be leased, including geographical name, and marked or determined boundary lines.

(Signature of Applicant.)

* "I" or "We," as the case may be; insert *Christian and surname, at full length*.
** The usual place of residence, and nearest post town.
The number of runs must be within the limit mentioned in the Notice of Auction.

1. The case may be.
2. "I" or "We," as the case may be.
3. "My" or "Our," as the case may be.
4. "I" or "We," as the case may be.

SUBURBAN LOT.
ARGYLE.—22 acres, at the head of the Wollondilly River, near Redbank. Upset price £2 per acre.

At the Police Office, Goulburn.

SOUTH GRAFTON.—1, 2 rods, county of Clarence, parish of Southampton, No. 10 of section 5, 2, 2 rods and 33 perches, same place, No. 2 of section 5, 3, 2 rods and 27 perches, same place, No. 12 of section 5, 4—6, 2 rods each, same place, Nos. 13 of section 5, and 11 and 12 of section 6. Upset price £3 per acre.

At the Police Office, Hartley.

SUBURBAN LOT.
COOK.—25 acres and 1 rod, near Bowens-falls, 2, 108 acres at Hassan's Walls. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Police Office, Moulamein.

TOWN LOTS.
NORTH DENILQUIN.—1—16 and 61—80, 1 rod each, parish of North Denilquin, Nos. 5—10 of section 3, 1—10 of section 4, 1—10 of section 28, 29, 30, 31—36, 37—40, 41—45, 46—50, 51—59, 60—1 rod each, same place, Nos. 3 and 4 of section 15, 51—59, 60—1 rod each, same place, Nos. 3 and 4 of section 20. Upset price £5 per acre.

At the Police Office, Moulamein.

SUBURBAN LOTS.
SOUTH DENILQUIN.—81, 1 acre and 36 perches, parish of South Denilquin, town of South Denilquin, No. 1 of section 28, 82, 1 acre and 37 perches, same place, No. 2 of section 28, 83, 1 acre, 1 rod, and 3 perches, same place, No. 4 of section 28, 84, 1 acre, 1 rod, and 25 perches, same place, No. 4 of section 28, 85, 1 acre, 2 rods, and 34 perches, same place, No. 2 of section 29, 86, 1 acre, 3 rods, and 21 perches, same place, No. 1 of section 29, 87, 1 acre, 3 rods, and 36 perches, same place, Nos. 3 and 4 of section 29, 89, 1 acre, 2 rods, and 11 perches, same place, No. 4 of section 29, 90, 1 acre, 1 rod, and 22 perches, same place, No. 5 of section 29, 91, 11 rods, and 1 rod, 27 perches, same place, No. 1 of section 30, 92, 9 acres and 1 rod, same place, No. 1 of section 31, 93, 2 acres and 2 rods, same place, No. 1 of section 32, 94, 3 acres and 3 rods, same place, No. 1 of section 33, 95, 5 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 34, 96, 72 acres, same place, No. 1 of section 35, 97, 2 acres and 2 rods, same place, No. 1 of section 36, 98, 95, 5 acres each, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 37, 99, 2 acres and 2 rods, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 38, 100, 21 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 39, 101, 22 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 40, 102, 23 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 41, 103, 24 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 42, 104, 25 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 43, 105, 26 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 44, 106, 27 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 45, 107, 28 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 46, 108, 29 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 47, 109, 30 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 48, 110, 31 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 49, 111, 32 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 50, 112, 33 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 51, 113, 34 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 52, 114, 35 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 53, 115, 36 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 54, 116, 37 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 55, 117, 38 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 56, 118, 39 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 57, 119, 40 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 58, 120, 41 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 59, 121, 42 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 60, 122, 43 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 61, 123, 44 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 62, 124, 45 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 63, 125, 46 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 64, 126, 47 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 65, 127, 48 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 66, 128, 49 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 67, 129, 50 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 68, 130, 51 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 69, 131, 52 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 70, 132, 53 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 71, 133, 54 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 72, 134, 55 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 73, 135, 56 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 74, 136, 57 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 75, 137, 58 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 76, 138, 59 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 77, 139, 60 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 78, 140, 61 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 79, 141, 62 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 80, 142, 63 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 81, 143, 64 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 82, 144, 65 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 83, 145, 66 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 84, 146, 67 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 85, 147, 68 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 86, 148, 69 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 87, 149, 70 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 88, 150, 71 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 89, 151, 72 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 90, 152, 73 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 91, 153, 74 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 92, 154, 75 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 93, 155, 76 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 94, 156, 77 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 95, 157, 78 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 96, 158, 79 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 97, 159, 80 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 98, 160, 81 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 99, 161, 82 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 100, 162, 83 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 101, 163, 84 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 102, 164, 85 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 103, 165, 86 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 104, 166, 87 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 105, 167, 88 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 106, 168, 89 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 107, 169, 90 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 108, 170, 91 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 109, 171, 92 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 110, 172, 93 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 111, 173, 94 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 112, 174, 95 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 113, 175, 96 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 114, 176, 97 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 115, 177, 98 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 116, 178, 99 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 117, 179, 100 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 118, 180, 101 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 119, 181, 102 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 120, 182, 103 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 121, 183, 104 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 122, 184, 105 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 123, 185, 106 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 124, 186, 107 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 125, 187, 108 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 126, 188, 109 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 127, 189, 110 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 128, 190, 111 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 129, 191, 112 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 130, 192, 113 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 131, 193, 114 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 132, 194, 115 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 133, 195, 116 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 134, 196, 117 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 135, 197, 118 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 136, 198, 119 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 137, 199, 120 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 138, 200, 121 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 139, 201, 122 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 140, 202, 123 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 141, 203, 124 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 142, 204, 125 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 143, 205, 126 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 144, 206, 127 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 145, 207, 128 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 146, 208, 129 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 147, 209, 130 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 148, 210, 131 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 149, 211, 132 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 150, 212, 133 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 151, 213, 134 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 152, 214, 135 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 153, 215, 136 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 154, 216, 137 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 155, 217, 138 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 156, 218, 139 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 157, 219, 140 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 158, 220, 141 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 159, 221, 142 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 160, 222, 143 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 161, 223, 144 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 162, 224, 145 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 163, 225, 146 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 164, 226, 147 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 165, 227, 148 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 166, 228, 149 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 167, 229, 150 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 168, 230, 151 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 169, 231, 152 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 170, 232, 153 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 171, 233, 154 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 172, 234, 155 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 173, 235, 156 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 174, 236, 157 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 175, 237, 158 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 176, 238, 159 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 177, 239, 160 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 178, 240, 161 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 179, 241, 162 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 180, 242, 163 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 181, 243, 164 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 182, 244, 165 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 183, 245, 166 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 184, 246, 167 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 185, 247, 168 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 186, 248, 169 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 187, 249, 170 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 188, 250, 171 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 189, 251, 172 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 190, 252, 173 acres, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 191, 253, 174

THE NORTH EASTERN BOROUGHS.

TO CHARLES KEMP, Esq.
THE undersigned, Electors for the Electoral District of the North-Eastern Boroughs, request that you will permit yourself to be informed in time for the representation of this Electoral District in the Legislative Council, and we pledge ourselves, should you acquiesce, to use our best endeavours to secure your election.

J. Reid, Newcastle
William Russell, ditto
Alexander Livingston, ditto
G. E. Darby, ditto
G. Fleyer, ditto
George Brooks, ditto
George Tully, ditto
Martin Richardson, ditto
William Pepperhill, ditto
Francis Ashman, ditto
T. Ashford Baker
James Ginn
Beresford Hudson, Newcastle
George Hall, ditto
John M. Walker
William Henry Whyte, Newcastle
Simon Kemp, ditto
J. H. Dallyell, ditto
William Burrows, ditto
William Page, ditto
William Taylor, ditto
Charles Spencer (Clerk), Sturgeon-street,
Raymond Terrace
James John Cadell, M.D., Port Stephens-street
David Phillips, Port Stephens-street, ditto
James Beheer, Port Stephens-street, ditto
Moggins Hall, William-street, ditto
J. C. Williams, King-street, ditto
Charles Dee, King-street, ditto
William Roberts, Port Stephens-street, ditto
John Riddell Fenwick, William-street, ditto
William Hobson, William-street, ditto
James McMahen, Port Stephens-street
J. K. Houlding, King-street
John Thompson, William-street
John Ryan, Adelaide-street

REPLY.

To JAMES REID, Esq., and the other Electors who have requested me to become a Candidate for the representation of the North-Eastern Boroughs.

Gentlemen.—In compliance with your requisition I beg leave to declare myself a Candidate for the representation of the North-Eastern Boroughs in the Legislative Council, and to express my gratitude for the high honour which you wish to confer upon me.

On all the leading topics of the day my sentiments are well known, and are in accordance with those of the moderate and liberal-minded portion of the community. On an early day I shall have the honour of addressing the electors of the three divisions of the Boroughs, and making such explanations as they may require.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
CHARLES KEMP,
Macquarie-street, Sydney, July 22.

FOR THE LADIES.

W. MOFFITT has received by the two last arrivals, and opened This Day:—

Henry Russell's Songs for the Sabbath, in 1 vol., neatly bound, containing: 1. And God said, "Let there be light"—a grand scene and aria. 2. The Infidelity of Mercy. 3. The Dove of Nature. 4. Oh, why should we bemoan the Dead. 5. Resignation. 6. Saul—a grand scene and aria. 7. My Mother's Bible—a domestic ballad. 8. Almighty Spirit—a song of thanksgiving, poetry by Eliza Cook. 9. The Pilgrim's Address to the Deity. Price, 4s.

The Princess Royal Knitting and Crochet Book, large size, 90 patterns, 2s. The Royal Victoria Knitting Book, large size, 7s. 6d. each.

Th. Lady's Album for the Work Table, new and elegant designs in embossed crochet work, by Madame Crochet Book, large size, 82 patterns, 2s.

The Ladies' Library, Nos. 1 to 6, with elegant coloured patterns. No. 1. The Book of braiding and embroidery. 2. The book of crocheting and knitting. 3. The book of po at least and tatting. 4. The book of knitted and a tied embroidery. 5. The book of fruits and flowers in waxwork. 6. The book of papier mache and japan work. 1s. 6d. each.

Middle, Riego's Summer, Winter, Tatting, Crochet, and Antimacassar Books, coloured patterns, eleven sorts, 1s. 6d. each.

Mr. Baynes' Knitted Lace Collar Receipt Book, complete, 2s.

The Crochet Flower Collar Book, with Point Lace Sprigs, or Crochet de Millieures, 9d. The Lady's Album of Fancy Work, consisting of new, elegant, and useful designs in knitting, netting, crocheting, braiding, and embroidery, printed in colours, with directions for working the patterns; handsomely bound in 1 vol. An excellent guide to the Art of making Paper Flowers. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Baynes' Knitted Lace Collar Receipt Book, complete, 2s.

EXTRAORDINARY low prices for Goods suitable:—Very stout twilled calico, 36 inches wide, 6d. per yard

Blue serge shirts, all wool, warranted, 4s. 6d. each

Scarlet ditto ditto equally low

Blue serge shirts, 9s. 6d. per pair, first-rate

Scotch twilled shirts, the very best lined, 2s. 9d. each

All other goods requisite for parties proceeding to the gold mines to be had equally low, at

Bristol House, opposite the Old Treasury, No. 512, George-street,

D. HOLBROOK, Proprietor.

CHEAP GLOVES. CHEAP GLOVES.

Men's coloured Paris kid gloves, 6d. per pair

Ditto ditto ditto, slightly ditto, 1s. per pair

Ditto straw ditto, very slightly ditto, 1s. 6d. per pair

Ditto lace Berlin, quite perfect, from 6d.

RUSH AND MERRINGTON IN RUSH calling the attention of their friends to the above, would observe that as the lot is now (50 dozen in all), they would advise an early call.

Albion House, 267, Pitt-street.

CHEAP CLOTHING!!!

CHEAP CLOTHING!!!

RUSH AND MERRINGTON beg to call attention to the following list of extraordinary low prices:—

Supreme black flock coats, silk linings, &c. 2s.

Ditto muslin ditto ditto from 1s. 6d.

Black superfine ditto, from 1s. 6d.

Boys' superfine cloth jackets, 6s. 6d.

Ditto Alpaca coats, 6s. 6d.

Bellman's German Linguist, 7s. 6d.

Bellman's German and English Dictionary, 8s. 6d.

Dulau's German and English Dictionary, 6s.

Locke's Stories from German Writers, interlinear translations, 3s. 6d.

Blanchard's Geogr. Word-book, 1s. 6d.

Thackeray's Exercises, 4s.

Heath's Reader, 4s. 6d.

Bellman's German Linguist, 7s. 6d.

Bellman's German and English Dictionary, 8s. 6d.

Haus' Illad and Odyssey, 2 vols. each, translated into German by Johann Heinrich Voss, 1s. 6d. per vol.

Books carefully selected to enable any person to acquire a knowledge of the German Language with ease and rapidity.

French, Italian, Latin, and Greek School-Books, in great variety, always on hand.

WILLIAM MOFFITT,

3246 301, Pitt-street.

TO TAILORS AND BUYERS OF WOOLLEN.

M'ARTHUR, LITTLE, AND ATKINSON, are now selling off their entire stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Dookins, Vestings, and Trimings, at under cost price. As this no profit but a bona fide clearance sale, parties requiring these goods should not lose any time, for there will not be the same chance in Sydney again for some time to come.

Linen and Woollen Mart, 287 and 289, Pitt-street.

3157

TO Drapers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and all Wholesale Buyers of DRAPERY GOODS.

THE undersigned, Electors for the Electoral District of the North-Eastern Boroughs, request that you will permit yourself to be informed in time for the representation of this Electoral District in the Legislative Council, and we pledge ourselves, should you acquiesce, to use our best endeavours to secure your election.

J. Reid, Newcastle
William Russell, ditto
Alexander Livingston, ditto
G. E. Darby, ditto
G. Fleyer, ditto
George Brooks, ditto
George Tully, ditto
Martin Richardson, ditto
William Pepperhill, ditto
Francis Ashman, ditto
T. Ashford Baker
James Ginn
Beresford Hudson, Newcastle
George Hall, ditto
John M. Walker
William Henry Whyte, Newcastle
Simon Kemp, ditto
J. H. Dallyell, ditto
William Burrows, ditto
William Page, ditto
William Taylor, ditto
Charles Spencer (Clerk), Sturgeon-street,
Raymond Terrace
James John Cadell, M.D., Port Stephens-street
David Phillips, Port Stephens-street, ditto
James Beheer, Port Stephens-street, ditto
Moggins Hall, William-street, ditto
J. C. Williams, King-street, ditto
Charles Dee, King-street, ditto
William Roberts, Port Stephens-street, ditto
John Riddell Fenwick, William-street, ditto
William Hobson, William-street, ditto
James McMahen, Port Stephens-street
J. K. Houlding, King-street
John Thompson, William-street
John Ryan, Adelaide-street

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP AND SALE OF STOCK.

M'ARTHUR, LITTLE, AND ATKINSON, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that as the partnership at present existing between them will be dissolved by effusion of time or the first of October ensuing, they have determined to sell off the whole of their large and well-assorted stock of WOOLLEN, CLOTHES, HATS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c.

GENERAL DRAPERY GOODS, including several large shipments recently received ex Mary Bannatyne, Envelope, and other vessels, at greatly reduced prices, as an entire collection is desired by the present holders, purchasers of goods will effect a great saving by availing themselves of the present opportunity.

Terms—Linen and Woollen Mart, 287 and 289, Pitt-street.

GOLD DIGGERS EMBRACE THIS OPPORTUNITY.

FOR immediate Sale, one of Norrie's Quicksilver Gold Washing Machines, with shoots, pumps, retorts, and general fittings, with 12 lbs. of Quicksilver. Also, one set of Retorts, complete, with 10 lbs. of Quicksilver, ready for packing, to be sold at a bargain, and to be sent at Mr. W. G. MOORE'S, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

TIN PLATES, IC., IX., IXX., and IX.XX.

Cut tumblers
Biscuit in bags
Rice, screened Fatna
Saled Oil } in one dozen cases
On sale by HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP,
3318 7, Jamison-street.

PURE QUICKSILVER.—Just imported.
FOR SALE by private contract, in lots to suit purchasers.

EDWARD SALAMON, Auctioneer and Agent.

READY TO START FOR THE TURKEY.
On Wednesday Morning next postively.
TWO TEAMS with superior horses;
to complete the loading of which, one ton of goods is required in small lots, and the owners who they wish can accompany the dray. Apply to

W. G. MOORE,
Labour Bazaar.

JUST TO CLEAR OUT.
A FEW dozen of superior Port and Sherry will be sold for 15s. 6d. per dozen. Apply at the Auction Mart, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

CHOICE PORT AND SHERRY,
14s. per dozen
London bottle-ale and porter, 9s. per dozen
Martell's brandy, 12s. 6d. per gallon
West India rum, 7s. 6d. per gallon
London stout in fine condition, £4 10s per hogshead
Together with every description of Wines and Spirits, at equally low prices, for cash.

J. G. WALTER,
Wine and Spirit Merchant, Old Bank of Australia, George-street.

* Opposum Rugs, of large size and good for, at moderate prices.

BUTTER! BUTTER! BUTTER!!
BEAT REDUCTION IN BUTTER.

Fresh roll butter
Wollongong fresh butter at 10d., ten-pence per lb.
Wollongong salt ditto 8d., eight-pence per lb.
Salt butter only 6d., six-pence per lb.
Observe! at A. DAVY'S,

City Tea Mart, 540 and 552, directly opposite the Bank of Australia.
N.B.—No. 10, prime butter, warranted to put in butter in jars.

The above is well adapted for shipping or the mines.

BONES.—Twenty-five shillings per ton will be paid for Bones delivered at the Australasian Sugar Company's Works in Liverpool-street.

A. ASHDOWN, Manager.

GOLD purchased by the undersigned at the Argyle Stores, Goulburn.
BENJAMIN AND MOSES.

BATHURST GOLD.—The undersigned is a purchaser of Bathurst Gold, in any quantity.

EDWARD SALAMON,
446, George-street.

GOLD DUST purchased in any quantity by the undersigned.
THACKER AND CO.,
11218 541, George-street.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

In the Insolvent Estate of Abbott Brooke Martin, late of Dural, in the colony of New South Wales, farmer.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the Honors the Judges did, on the sixth day of August instant, on the motion of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, ordered that the above-named insolvent, to advertise his intention to apply for the confirmation of his certificate (which was granted to him by the Chief Commissioner, on the seventh day of February, 1850) twice in the Sydney Morning Herald, once this week, and once next; and that if cause be not shown to the contrary, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, the said certificate will be then confirmed. Dated this seventh day of August, A.D., 1851.

AUGUSTUS HAYWARD,
Attorney for the above-named insolvent.

221, King-street East, Sydney.

NOTICE.—The undersigned being about to proceed to Bathurst, requests that all claims on him may be sent for immediate liquidation to-morrow (Saturday); and all accounts due to him are requested to be paid over to his solicitor for recovery.

N.B.—The business will continue to be carried on at his Stores by Mrs. Moss as heretofore, and she will act as my attorney during my absence.

This advertisement will not be repeated.

GEORGE MOSS,
25, Hunter-street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has made arrangements to relinquish his business at the end of next month; he therefore requests all debts are indebted to him will settle their amounts before the 20th instant, as any that remain unsettled on that date will be proceeded against for recovery. This course he is compelled to adopt (however reluctantly), as he is about to leave the colony. Parties having claims against him (if any) will please send them in for liquidation.

M. O'NEILL, Tailor, &c.,
336, George-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—I hereby authorize Mr. THOMAS BYRNE, of Penrith (bailiff), to collect all debts due to me in this district, or elsewhere, his receipt being a sufficient guarantee for the same.

MICHAEL MACNAMARA,
Schoolmaster.

WANTED. by a gentleman engaged in business during the day, a sleeping-room within ten minutes' walk of the Post Office. Address X. Y., via Mr. Ireland's, Cottage of Content, Wollongong-street.—Woolloomooloo preferred.

WANTED TO PURCHASE. Freehold Houses in Sydney, producing from £15 to £50 per annum. Apply to BRAHMA and HANVY, 186, Elizabeth-street.

3383

COALS.—Wanted a cargo of about Fifty tons Newcastle Coals. Apply to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

3387

WANTED, sixty well-bred Cows in calf, to be delivered in Sydney on the 1st September next. Apply to KINCHINER AND CO., Lower George-street.

3381

WANTED. a Frenchman for a cabinet maker; one who thoroughly understands his trade, and is competent to make up a large number of articles. Apply to the undersigned, who will make no charge for his services.

3382

CHOPPED WATTLE BARK.

R. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, 25, No. 1 Commercial Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th August.

CHOPPED WATTLE BARK.

John Fawcett, Merchant-makers or Agents, 25, No. 1 Commercial Wharf, Pitt-street, Sydney.

3383

TO PUBLICANS, DEALERS, and Others. — Lease, License, Beer Engine, Spirit Fountain, Household Furniture, and Effects.

M. R. H. A. GRAVES has received positive instructions to be sent to auction, on WEDNESDAY, 19th day of August, at 11 o'clock, at Mr. Doyle's, the Stirling Castle, corner of Cleveland and Botany streets, Chippendale, without reserve.

The lease and license of the above old-established house, beer engine, spirit fountain, measures, bottled porter, wines, spirits, cordials, &c., &c.

Also, The whole of the excellent Household Furniture, consisting of half-sofas and chairs to match, two handsome chifforobs, chest of drawers, round and other tables, bedsteads, cane and wool-seated chairs, wool and flax mattresses, pictures, china ornaments, glass, kitchen utensils, and other sundries too numerous to enumerate.

Terms—cash. 3389

WANTED. two good Fitters and three or four Labourers for the Australasian Sugar Company's Works at Canterbury.

A. ASHDOWN, Manager.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—

Wanted, immediately, by the under-signed, two or three young men: none but good salesmen need apply. GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO., 253, Pitt-street.

3373

WANTED. a Nursemaid. Apply to Mr. THOMAS CLARKE, Rose Bay, or 591, George-street, nearly opposite the Herald Office, on Monday, the 18th instant.

3322

INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.

WANTED, a Man Cook for this Institution. Apply to the MATRON.

Certificates to be forwarded to the Secretary, or before 12 o'clock of Monday, the 18th August.

3313

WANTED. a steady sober man, as Cook: also, a Porter. Apply to GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO., 253, Pitt-street.

3374

WANTED. a middle-aged Woman as general Servant; also, a Pianist, to whom good wages will be given to a sober man, Apply at the Rose of Australia, Lower George-street, at equally low prices, for cash.

3366

WANTED. a good Groom. Must be competent to take the entire charge of the horses, and also to drive occasionally four-in-hand; one who has been accustomed to moving furniture would be preferred. None but sober men need apply. Apply to JOHN HILL, jun., cabinet warehouse, 107, King-street.

3352

WANTED. a young Man as Light Porter: one accustomed to the drapery business preferred. Apply to L. HARRIS, 281, Pitt-street.

3367

A. DAVY'S.

City Tea Mart, 540 and 552, directly opposite the Bank of Australia.

N.B.—No. 10, prime butter, warranted to put in butter in jars.

The above is well adapted for shipping or the mines.

3369

NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, PALLIASSES, and other effects.

M. R. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed to sell by auction, on the premises,

THIS DAY, Saturday, August 16, at 11 o'clock.

The stock-in-trade of new Furniture, &c., consisting of—Horsehair sofa, loo table, chifforob, chest drawers, dining and dressing tables, washstands, sofas, cane-seated chairs, toilet glasses, cane seated reclining chair, flax and seaweed mattresses, bed ticking, eight-day clock, and various sundries.

Terms—cash. 3387

TWENTY Packages DRAPERY GOODS.—

To close consignment.

To Drapers, Shippers, and others.

J. OHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, MONDAY next, August 18, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Two bales twine and shoe thread.

Two cases japanned calkins

Eighteen pieces Scotch tweeds

One case fancy calkins

Brilliant ditto

Three cases Eau de Cologne

Eight packages Ironmongery—

handwars, files and horse rasps, knives and forks, tool chests, garden saws, centre bits, miners' picks, butchers' and Dover knives, razors, scissors, and penknives, on cards, paints and dry colours

Single diamond and blasting powder, Sherry, in quarter-casks and hogheads; Champagne, in 10s. cases; and a variety of other goods.

Terms at sale. 3379

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

To close consignment.

To Drapers, Shippers, and others.

J. OHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, MONDAY next, August 18, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Two bales twine and shoe thread.

Two cases japanned calkins

Eighteen pieces Scotch tweeds

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Brilliant ditto

Three cases Eau de Cologne

Eight packages Ironmongery—

handwars, files and horse rasps, knives and forks, tool chests, garden saws, centre bits, miners' picks, butchers' and Dover knives, razors, scissors, and penknives, on cards, paints and dry colours

Single diamond and blasting powder, Sherry, in quarter-casks and hogheads; Champagne, in 10s. cases; and a variety of other goods.

Terms at sale. 3379

TO THE SHIPPING INTEREST AND COASTING TRADERS.

THIS undersigned requests attention to his sales at the City Mart, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock.

The schooner "Sea Bird,"—well-known

2nd. The cutter "Lapwing,"—also engaged in the Shoalhaven trade.

60* The above are lying for inspection at Jacques' Old Wharf, Sussex-street; will be found excellent vessels, and very lucrative to the owners.

3rd. The fine brigantine "Timbo,"—a first class British built vessel of 200 tons burthen, admirably adapted for any of the trades, account of the port. Now lying at the Circular Wharf.

GEORGE A. LLOYD, Auctioneer.

City Mart, August 16. 3386

TO PARTIES ENGAGED IN THE COASTING TRADE.

Sale of Two Master Vessels, the Sea Bird and Lapwing.

8

M. R. GEORGE A. LLOYD, under instructions from the importers will sell by auction, without any reserve, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock.

1. 50—50 Cases, each 4 dozen pint pickles

151—100—50 Ditto ditto, 2 dozen quart ditto

151—130—30 Ditto ditto, 4 dozen half-lb. mustard

151—160—30 Ditto ditto, 3 dozen 1 lb. ditto

151—190—30 Ditto ditto, 3 dozen pint ditto

221—225—5 Ditto ditto, 6 dozen 4 oz. capers

226—230—5 Ditto ditto, 6 dozen half-pint ditto